WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

series to company becoming her

The Cleveland Convention and the Curious People Who Attended It.

The Factions in the Women's Rights Party.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR A FIZZLE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. Nov. 23, 1870. There were three of us who had met in Cleveland, or the "Forest City" as it is known in the West, after several years separation, during which time we had not neard of or seen each other at all. One of my friends was a Cleveland man, originally from the East, possessing a great fund of the strong, common sense which is usually found on the hills of New Hampshire; and with this strong common sense of his he had amassed a large sum of money in the bustling, smoky city which sits on the lap of Lake Brie nke a precious gem encrusted with dirt. The second person in our party was a spinster of thirty eight years of age who had been disapointed in her first love and had received, subsequently, six offers of marriage. This lady through these troubles of her heart had become a sert of a feminine misanthrope, and was a little doubtful of all the best and purer impulses of humanity in her speech, while at the bottom she was as honest as a child, and would not be guilty of a mean action. After she had refused her fourth offer of marriage she came from the wilds of further Pennsylvania to New York, and there she fell in with a very peculiar class of people-Communists, Free Lovists, Female Suffragists, Positivists, Reformers of Mankind, Benefactors of Humanity, and Makers of a Dollar in any way they can get at it. The spinster, unfortunately for herself, became impressed with the idea that she should get the "ballot for woman." In a private conference which I had with the entrater she informed me that she was dyspeptic, and that she thought that a day's voting and working at the polls would do her the same service as a dose of Brandreth's pills. Accordingly she came to the First Annual Convention of the American Women's Suffrage Association, which began its sessions on Tuesday, November 22, at Cleveland, in Case Hall. I place the titles and organization of this body in large letters, be cause I know they like newspaper notoriety, which is the breath of their nostrils and by which they obtain a square meal now and then.

Every one who has ever been in Cleveland knows

what a dark November day is in the Forest City. We three went together to Case Hall, the place of meeting-myself, the spinster and the Cleveland man. We were all on good terms, but the spinster and the Cleveland man would differ on the questions of social science and political economy. Case with freestone and fronting on Superior street, which is, I believe, the main street of Cleveland. It looked like snow; and then, again, it did not look like snow. When we got to Case Hall we found a knot of people waiting-middle-aged and old women and curious men standing at the side entrance waiting for admission. There were several backs driven along the outer line of the curb, which had just deposited their loads of "free franchise." Some of the hackmen did not seem by their speech to relish the fares which they had been carrying. One

"I wonder when them 'ar good-looking gais are comin'; I dont see any of them yet." The Cleveland man said:-"I don't think you'll see

any of them at this 'ar gathering." Up stairs he went, and when ascending the stairs

which led into the hall the spinster took eccasion

which led into the hall the spinster took eccasion to rebuke, in a quiet way, our Cleveland friend, whom she had known for litteen years.

"Please do not talk in that dippant manner about the holy cause of woman's suffrage. Remember the story of the little boys and the bears."

Mr. Henderson, the Cleveland man, was a little puzzled at this, and said:—"Do you mean them bars that eat up them boys sixty miles from Omoha?"

The spinster smiled a pitying smile and answered, "Poor, ignorant man, how little he knows of the Grate Caws."

At the top of the stairs, before entering the hall, was a newspaper stand, on which we edisplayed, as at every women's convention, the pictures of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone and others of the same lik. A hady with red cheeks and a black cloth jacket offered copies of the Revolution for saie here, at ten cents a copy. Both of my friends bought capies.

When we found ourselves in the hall proper it seemed to look very like frying Hall in New York. There were the same frescoes on the ceiling and walls—little gods, cupids, Bacchantes, Terpsichore, with her usual quadrille party, and a number of other mythological people were disporting themselves in red, blue, yellew and orange dauss. ber of other mythological people were disporting themselves in red, blue, yellow and orange daubs. The floor of the hall was covered with red velvet, chairs having stiff backs, and at the farthest extremity was a stage buiging out, on which were several chairs and a black wainut desk, surmounted by a gas burner, with a stained white shade, and a big bicher.

by a gas burser, who a chair behind the black walnut deek and pitcher was Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, a black-bearded man, with a full forchead and a sack overcoat. His face was flushed with the glow of the coming victory—for even in the councils of women who go for suffrage there is sometimes bekerings, and ladies prominent in the movement have actually been known to hate each other, and this Convention was no exception to the general rule.

and this Convention was no exception to the general rule.

'There are two parties in this woman's movement," said the spinister to the writer. "One is headed by Theodore Tilton. He is the man with the curly hear. You will find that Susan B. Antheny, Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, of Indiana, and Judge Bradweil and Mrs. Willard, of Illinois, will back Tilton, who is not here; while the other wing is headed by Lucy Stone. Her backers are H. B. Blackwell, her husband—a poor sifek; T. W. Higginson, who used to command a celored regiment in the war; Margaret V. Campbell, of Massachusetts; Judge Whitehead, who believes he can run any convention under the Sun; Mrs. M. M. Cole, who was a kind of an editress; Miss Rebecca Rice, a professor in Anthon College, Ohio, and Mrs. Celia Eurleigh, who is the best of the lot and has more brains than them all put together. I don't knew how Mrs. White, of New Hampshire, or Mrs. Hazard, of Missouri, stand, but you can be sure of one thing—New Jersey is good for Lucy Stone."

"Well," said the Cleveland man, "I don't exactly understand this frow among the women or why you should have it. What's it all about I'd like to gnow."

"I know you are a scoffer at our d-e-vine cawz."

"Well," said the Cleveland man, "I don't exactly understand this frow among the women or why you should have it. What's it all about? I'd like to znow."

"I know you are a scoffer at our d-e-vine cawz," said the spinster, "but I suppose the best of us will have an alloy of human setishness mixed with the golden grains of our better nature. As I said, there are two parties in the movement for women's suffrage, and they are represented by two newspapers. There is the Boston party, which is represented by the Woman's Journal—by the way, I have left my smelling bottle at the hotel—and the Woman's Advocate, a separate paper formerly, has been merged in the Journal. This is the New England organ of the suffrage movement, and they have New England ideas. The principal people who radiate around that sheet are Julia Ward Howe. She is a very refined woman—you know her; she wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and they say she understands Greek. Then there is George William Curtis, the educy of Harper's Weekly and Harper's Monthly, who makes all the jokes in the "Drawer" of the magazine and bates the democrate and the Irish. Then there is James Freeman Clarke, a great Unitarian clergyman, and F. B. Sanborn and Lydia Maria Child, the poetess, and Henry Ward Beecher, who is going to draw out because he is afraid we will go toe far for the married men in his cengregation, who pay him a large salary. These are the principal supporters of the American Suffrage Association, and they are all strong radical republicans. I don't care about politics myself, so I am just giving you the inner workings of the movement for the enfranchisement of woman. William Lloyd Garrison, Caroline Savarance, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Phebe Hannaford, of Connecticut; Grace Greenwood, Amelia Bloomer, of Iowa, the original Bloomer, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, a member of Congress, are all with Lucy Stone. They all believe in woman's suffrage and supporters are believers in free love and are living practically as Illustrations of the doctrin

While Susan puts up the jobs-oh, 1 see," said the Cleveland man.
"I don't understand men's slang, but I dare say you are right," replied the spinster.
There were about forty to sixty men and women of uncertain age in the hall, showing a visible failing of from the attendance last year, when over 100 delegates were present, beside a large assemblage of curious Cleveland people of both sexes. This year there were only fifty-one delegates of both

sexes and only thirteen States represented. The delegates all felt dismal, and every one of them came prepared for a row between the Lucy Stone-fluggingon and the Theodore Tilton-Susan B. Authony factions.

Higginson and the Theodore Tilton-Susan B. Authony factions.
Colonel T. W. Higginson ascended the platform while some of the old lady delegates were taking off their linua rubber goloshes and preparing to warm their feet over the poissed from heaters in the Rail. There were in the sixty persons present in the hall, three pretty and young girls, and I think that they came with the deep design of getting married to whoever should ofter first. The other ladies were divided into three classes: those who were mothers and wives and wanted something to dier, their minds from the tedium and monotony of home a living on the stage and sought the bosom of a woman's suffrage convention for whatever might turn up: half a score of disappointed and soured old maids and three or four highly intellectual ladies, who nonestly believed in giving women a chance to vote in order that they might, as they said, become independent of the horfid tyrant man in their condeavors to earn a living. The men who were present were of various compositions and ideas. Many half gued might, as they said, become independent of the horrid tyrant man in their endeavors to earn a living. The men who were present were of various compositions and ideas. Many had failed at the bar and in the schoolroom: not a few as stump speakers and iecturers, and some others came there for a purpose that I would not like to mention in the columns of the Reallo. All of them, however, were bound together in a firm bond and had one foremost idea, and that was to get their names in the newspapers by hook or crook, even if they were spelled wrong.

From the beginning of the session of the Convention there was no chance for the Titton ring, as Colonei Hig inson had been appointed chairman. The Colonei is I believe, a scholar and a gentleman, and desired to rule fairly and politely, "but you know how it is yourself."

I could not divest myself of the idea that Colonei Higginson looked like a plausible dry goods man whose store had just been burned on, and, the water having settled on his goods, was desirous of selling them off at a reduced price, but to given tage.

ge. There were a number of female reporters present

water having settled on his goods, was desirous of soling them off at a reduced price, but to advantage.

There were a number of female reporters present at the Convention, who occupied a couple of tables in sight of the addience. Their names were:—Miss M. Florence Burlingame, Westerville (Onto) Benner; Miss Stanis Holt, St. Louis bennoral; Miss Name B. Anthony, New York Revolution; Miss Ammada M. Way, Indianapolis Journal; Miss W. T. Hazzard, St. Louis Remodican. They did, as is the manner of lady reporters, but very little writing, but a good deal of looking on and around the hall.

Then there was a reporter officially taking notes for the association, wearing spectacles, who might be called a venerable owl, and who was continually moving about the stage, offering suggestions, just as a reporter should not do. The most gigantic reporter of them all was Miss Amanda Way, of the Indianapolis Journal, dressed in a red dress with cherry colored silk trimmings, who measures over six foet in height and looks like a vivander of the French Imperial Guard. Then there was Margares V. Longtey reporting for an Olino paper, and a delegate, as was also Mrs. Hazzard, a line, chubby tooking lady in black, with a fitr muri, and Miss Amanda Way. There was also Mrs. M. M. Cole, an editress and delegate, who was very strong for Lucy Stone. The result of the Convention was that the Titonites were beaten badly by a vote of 112% to 41%, the delegates voting by States and giving fractional votes, as in a political convention, although the leaders betrayed an utter ignorance of parliamentary law, with the exception of Colonel Higginson, and did not know—not one of them all—on throwing the vote how many Congressional districts there were in cach State. Mrs. Burleigh never said a word unlit the close of the evening on the second day's session, and then sliently rose and in graceful, ladylike pesture said:—'The State of New York, thirty-three votes, votes my."

This was a clinicer for the Thien wing, just as the State of New York would b

Antioch, Onlo, a spinster with brown curb, and said:

MR. President—I did not intend to hisdit my friend, Mrs. Stone. When she was married she did protest against unjust laws, and that was the grandest protest against wrong the world has ever seen. I have always housered her for it. I have stood by her through thick and thin for pany years, and if I said anything offensive I did not mean it. So help me God I would sooner lose my right hand. Mr. President, I humbly beg the parfon of yourself, of Mrs. Stone and of an these gentlemen and ladies.

[From the Cleveland Heraid of Nov. 24.]

RECAPITULATION.

(From the Cleveland Heraid of Nov. 24.)

RECAPITULATION.

The suffragers have come and gone for the second time. In enthusiasm, harmony, accomplishment of business and general success the convention a year ago was incomparably superior to the one which has just closed. Perhaps the most marked point of difference was the degree of interest taken by our citizens generally. Last year all the sessions were sirgely attended, and in the evening Case Hail was growded to its numost capacity. The speech making, at a quarter a head, proved a highly producible source of a venue, giving the newborn association a good "send off," with money in its coffers after paying all expanses.

source of sevence, giving the newborn association a good "send off," with money in its coffers after paying all expenses.

Perhaps the managers, in cheosing the Forest City as the place for their second meeting, counted upon the same spontaneous enthusiasm, but if so they are said victims of misplaced confidence. The first heavy dose of suffrage proved nauseating, and few were disposed to repeat it. The attendance of spectators throughout was pitiably small, and the amount realized from the evening "entertainments" was appalling, in a financial point of view. A couple of hundred dobars for the hall and another hundred for printing, advertising and incidentals, besides individual traveling expenses, drew uncomfortably upon the pockets of the delegates, the treasury of the association being saidy emaciated, and they "pay dear for their whistle."

In point of business the Convention was also a lamentable failure. Almost literally nothing was accomplished except the defeat, after a protracted struggle, of the proposition to infle the two matienal associations. The second day was saarked by wrangling—er, as one of the delegates expressed itsuguiabling"—bitter personalties and recriminations, which convey to the outside world a decidetly untaverable impression of the "happy famity." When next the association meets, if filiackwell and Braswell can be kept in the background, and Susan B. Anthony doesn't light upon them with one of her "angel visits," a reasonable hope may be entertained of something being accomplished. As it is, this Convention cannot be regarded as other than a failure, and the most zealous leaders will depart, with the feeling that it has been unprofitable and unsatisfactory. unsatisfactory.

THE WOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.

counsel deserves description. It is a sort of comfortless parlor rather than either an office devoted to business or a club room sacred to the social gods.

DULL BRICK DUST COLOR. selected to show strikingly the azure blue of most of the stockings that pass over it, is worn and laded; the chairs are of that harsh and unyielding patters upon which eachelors have from time immemorial delighted to vent the deep cursase of outraged sensi-bility; a lounge, at the side, is covered with a melancholy-inted chintz, and a life-like per-

trait of

SOME SOUR-FACED PAST PALADIN

of the weman's rights reform serves only to show up in its naked hideousness the bareness or the walls. In session, however, the eye merely wanders speedily over these disagreeable trites, and is then fixed in herror by the great feature of the room—a small, rickety, ungraceful wooden skeleton table—which on yesterday, a specimen field day, was covered with a bewildering litter of books and papers, a slenched hat belonging to a tamed and converted male monster, a blue gauge vell, some candles, a bottle of ster, a blue gauge yell, some candles, a bottle of mucliage and a few pairs of light-tinted gloves. The attendance yesterday was, perhaps, scarcely so numerous as might have been expected, and did not comprise in all more than thirty or forty per-sons; and even that limited number displayed put

feebly the typical features of the strong-minded fair. When THE HEAN AGE of the company—which must have been about forty-dve—is fairly taken into account, the assembled failes were certainly as amply blessed with good looks as their absent and unsymeathing sisters; and indeed there were several who were of striking, though not dazzling beauty. Then, too, the dress and adormments of the gathering were not by any means those accepted as the natural personal equipment of the intellectual virugo. Only one or two had short hair, and the rest were liberally furnished with chignons and puffs and faise corfs. Floraces and invibiows earrings and shawi pins, and bracelets, with the strongs and shawi pins, and bracelets, walk involves and irreproachable gloves; and, in short, all the vanities near to the common femantic heart seemed to be in active demand among these storier members of the grand sisterhood of the numan race.

The charwoman, seated behind the intered and literary table, was a pale and not undeanish blonds of some thirty sommers, moce or less. She was attred in a black slik dress, relieved by some enormous flaming pink ribdons, which wandered widely over her elender fighre.

SHE WAS FLANKED on the left, uneasily rock, siky find and the thin, rough, curry hair which seen the necessary characteristics of his species. Farther away, upon the left, uneasily rocking herself in an uncomfortable chair, sat a pale, sorrowful-faced elderly lady, attired in a slate-colored monin ng dress, with Fedian edging, and a venerable pair of sad-colored ection turers gloves.

Sach, briefly, was the general appearance of this singular assemblage. The meeting laving come to

order,

THE LADY ORATOR

of the day, Miss Bronson, was infroduced, and at once ninged into the perusal of several reams of manuscript. She was a fail, handsome indy, dressed in black, and possessed one of those sweet, rich voices which now and then latter in tremulous earnestness, and, carry conviction far into the soil of all tapressionable hearers. Unhappily, nowever, the discourse which she delivered never reached any conclusions upon which conviction was possible. If conclusions upon which conviction was possible. It consisted for the most part of a savage attack upon

tion.
"Suppose," cried she, in accents louder than usual.
"Suppose," cried she, in accents louder than usual.

"Suppose," cried she, in accents louder than usual, what some morning at a monity table the question of the morrow's breakfast comes under discussion. The husband suggests "Liver And Onions.

The wife insists on having sansages and frish potatioes. These two disbes now become a larty question, and at present frequently lead to disagreement, as the husband acts the part of a Grant. But in a rightly constituted social system the matter ought to be finally settled by the vote of all the members of the family."

rightly constituted social system the matter ought to be dually settled by the vote of all the members of the family."

Miss bronson concluded her discourse by severely lecturing our legislators for their heartless indifference to the physical needs of "starving hungry women." They said to women, "Your proper place is at home." But if that were so, why did not these political sages provide them with homes?

The paper, having been finished, became the subject of general criticism. A brunetic, attired in a Scotch plaid dress, named Mrs. Somerby, said that she had only this to fay—that if she were given a vote she would be in a Very Pemplexed starge of mind. She wouldn't know how to vote. She knew that the republican party and the democratic party were bolk equally corrupt. If women went into politics a new system of government would be necessary, for she was since that no hady could take part in the corrupt practices of the politicians of the time.

Mrs. Halleck, an elderly lady, replied that it was

necessary, for she was sure that no lady could take part in the corrupt practices of the politicians of the time.

Mrs. Hallek, an elderly lady, replied that it was all very well for young people like Mrs. Somerby to think about forming a new system of government. For her part she was

TOO OLD TO DO SO,
and would be content to get into the "rings" of government as they existed at present and use them as a means of doing good. She thought it was best for everybody to make up their minos to reclaim somebody cise, and the bigger a singer he was the better. If she had the chance she would not hesitate to try her hand at Convention of Mrs.

She wabred a big singer, and it she took Fish in hand she would pray for him and work for him and very likely she would succeed in getting him at his to heaven, because she believed he was to a great extent the victim of circumstances. The most dangerous class in society, she thought, were those wretchen women who leach their sons that they can do as they like, at the same time that they, for the sake of custom, hold their daughters in check. She saw every day in the streets hundreds of young men with the vices of mannood and the weaknesses of women.

They Drank, They Gamiled.

They would man of the period. All this was the evil fruit of the periodicus teachings of respectable women.

Miss Bronson said she wanted to arrange things so that there should be freedom for the individual as well as freedom for the general mass of people.

Miss Bronson said she wanted to arrange things so that there should be breedom for the individual as well as freedom for the general mass of people.

Miss Bronson said she wanted to arrange things so that there should be breedom for the individual as well as freedom for the general mass of people.

Miss Bronson said she wanted to arrange things so that there should be freedom for the individual as well as freedom for the general mass of people.

Miss Bronson said she wanted to arrange thing to that here should be freedom to the individual as well as fr

But finally this presty fittie sectimizage enter in mutual forgiveness and anologies.

Various gentiemed and ladies addressed the meeting, and firs. Br. Mory Walker would also have been forced to do so had she not preferred to keep her presence a profound secret. Most of the ladies were such amateurs in the woman's suffrage movement that they actually did not recognise the person of one of the greatest and abless and most successful of its leaders.

The meeting adjourned after a spirited, but apparently not very productive enert on the part of the president to draw a few contributions to the cause from the pockets of the audience.

MAZZINI ON THE PRANCHISE FOR WAMEY.

The Women's Suffrage Journal of London pullishes the following extracts from a letter addressed by M. Mazzini to an English lady:-

by M. Mazzini to at English (1917):—

My Dray Frinkin—Can year doubt me y Can you doubt how eagerly I watch from afar and tow heartily I blest the courts of the brave, earnest British women who are striving for the extension of the suffrage to their sex. Is not the idea of the equality of man and woman sacred to every lectucal and fearless man who strives for the equality of any class or section of mankind? I syour question less sacred than that of the abolition of slavery in American Aracidom. sacred than that of the abelitton of slavery in America, or of seridom elsewhere? Ought it not to be even more sacred to us, in reverence for our mothers, and if we remember that the most important period of human life—the first—is sourcested to woman? Are set all questions of equality mere baseless rebellion, unless they derive their legitimacy from an all-embracing religious principle. And is not that principle—the openess of the mean limit y—the soul of your country's religion.

Have the men who deny the righteousness of your claims adjurted that religion or lorgotten the now words of Jesus and of Paur.—

Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word.

That they all may be one; as those Father, art in me, and I in these that they may also be one in we soon, avia, 20-21.

For ye are all the children of cool by faith in Corist design.

For ye are all the children of God by faith in Corist Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither mule nor femule, for he are all one in Christ Jesus, Epis, Oxistians, 10, 25 25.

Conclave of the Sisterhood in Union Square—The

Place Where They Met and How They Met—
The Ladies and Their Trappings—Their

Beauty and a Guess at Their Ages—
What Elderly Dames Know
of Young Men's Habits.

Passing from the din and bustle of fashlonh anated Union square through the side door of a
bureau des modes, near Sixteenta street, and up
narrow, ill-lighted staircase, the curious visitor may
find himself, any Friday afternoon the long year
round, at the hendquarters of the beyo of
fair visionaries wno delight to style themselves the Women's Suffrage Association. Here,
within the naurow limits of a small office,
meekly gather together the intellectual queens of
the epoch, those excited femine minds who, having driven away their guardiam angel, man, by the
moconquectable pride of self-will of genius, bave
since been attended by a restless spectre that ever
beekons them on to

Revolution and the rolls.

There is action in the there are of the content of the

sense of injustice, every beneficial result of panishment. If you assume the right to legislate for any one class, without allowing that class voice or share in the work, you destroy the sacredness of haw and awaken faired or contempt in the heart of the excluded class. In these stable obvious principles has the justice of your claims.

In the meral principles I have stated you will conquer. Learn cause is a religious one. Do not marrow it down to what is called a right or an interest. Let any be your ground, both in protecting your unappy staters and in urging your political claims. You are children of God as we are. You have the same task to perform on this earth—the progressive discovery and progessive fulfilment of His law. You cannot renounce that task without siming against the God who appointed it, and gave to you as to us facilities and powers for its accomplishment. You cannot fulfil your task without ilberty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil your task without interty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil your task without ilberty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil your task without interty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil your task without interty which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil your task without manifer that it without equality, which is liberty for each and all.

Your claim to the suffrage is identical with that of the working mon. Like them you seek to wing a new element of progress to the common work; you feel that you, bo, have something to say, not werely indirectly, but legally and officially, with regard to the great problems which see and torture the souls of mankind. There lies your real ground for being heard, there your strength, Keep to that ground resolutely, and do not allow any expediency, unconscious selissness, or fragmentary view of the struggle, to allure you from it. There is a holy crusade going on throughout the world for justice, freedom and the progress to the c

feebly the typical features of the strong-minded fair. are a battalien in that crusade; feel this, and accordingly. Sympathize with all who sincer, and are a battalion in that crusare: reci this, and act accordingly. Sympathize with all who saffer, and you will meet sympathy; help, and you will be helped. The sole foundation of right is duty finitied, and if the emancipation of the working man is at tand, it is because he just shown himself, during the last half century, ready for self-sacrince in the noble causes requiring the devotedness of the true and brave 1 am, dear friend.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. By T. Allston Brown. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Property speaking, this book is not a history of the American stage, its contents being made up solely of "blographical sket has of nearly every member of the profession that has appeared on the American stage from 1733 to 1870." As a biographical dictionary it is exceedingly valuable, not only to actors and editors, but to all intelligent persons who patronize the drams. Mr. Brown has displayed marked taste, and must have performed a great deal of labor in the compilation. If he has not written a history of the American stage, he has at least gut sered together all the materials for one. A most interesting review of the rise and progress of the drama in this country can be made from the biographical sketches of the many men and women who have figured on the stage during the past one hundred and forty years. And a curious story it would make too. Singularly enough, it was not until long after the establishment of the republic that professionals of eminence appeared upon the American stage, although we had, as early as 1800, cities with populations large enough to tempt a visit from distinguished English actors. We regret that want of space prevents our reviewing this book as fully as the reminiscences it provokes admit of. We however, recommend it as a valuable acquisition to the literature of the American stage.

A WINTER IN FLORIDA. By Ledyard Bull. New York: Wood & Holorook. It has been truthfully said that Americans are better acquainted with other countries toan with their ewn. They will read every work descriptive of foreign countries which they can get hold of, while neglecting very expedient books illustrative of their own country. Such being the case, it is particularly worthy of notice that this book has passed through four editions. Fiorida has never been properly understood. To some it is a kind of paracise: to the great majority it is a vast extent of territory, almost submerged in water and inhabited princi-pally by alligators and bears. Of course both ideas are exaggerations. The State undoubtedly labors under many disadvantages, but, on the whole, we think it more favorable to "life, liberty and the pursud of kappiness" toan three-fourths of the Westorn States. Mr. Ledward Bill, who is the corresponding Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and also of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, spent a winter in Florida, and has given the result of his observations in these pages. He writes in a clear, impartial style on all subjects save on politics, in which he now and then permits partisanship to lead him into palpable errors. But these instances are exceedingly few. He frankly tells us of the difficulties which settlers must encounter, and he also points out the benefits which must accrue to all who make Florida their iome. The exhibit is, on the whole, most favorable to the State. Persons meditating seeking their for-

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS. By J. R. Robinson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is an admirable essay, written by a steam engineer, on a most important subject. Mr. Robinson shows how explosions of steam boliers are caused and now they may be prevented. Through a series of experiments made by him, he has demonstrated the existence of radical imperfections in the style and manger of construction of boners. which are responsible in most cases for the ex-plosions which yearly secur, and which are so often atal to life and property. Improvements in construction are suggested and avoidance of explosions pointed out. Not least in the merit of the essay is its brevity, watch, however, does not prevent a thorough and even minute treatment of the subject.

tunes in the South will do well to read this book.

The STUDENT'S MYTHOLOGY. Arranged for the use of Schools and Academies. By C. A. White. New York: W. J. Widnicton.

Madame White, the author of this admirable

school book, is one of the principals of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, a Catholic institution of learning in this city, which holds a deservedly high rank among the schools of the United States. The value of her work is apparent at a glance. It is "a compendium of Greek, Rossan, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Hindoe, Chinese, Thibetian, Scandinavian, Celife, Aziec and Pernylan mythologies." The briefly and succinctly. Everything that is necessary to give youth a knowledge of Pagan religion is embodied in the book, divested of the grossness which surrounds the original records and which are so eiten retained in the works of Christian writers. At the best it is doubtful if boys benefited by a knowledge of Pagan corruption; but there can be no doubt that it is better for on girls and young women to be kept ignorant of these Impurities. We hearthly recommend the book.

THE WOMAN AND HER ACCUSEDS IS the title of a lecture delivered by Dr. W. A. Munlenberg, pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, in seve rai of the churches of New York and Brooklen. In is a plen for the "Midnight Mission," and is an carnest, forcible composition. The book, which is handsomely printed and bound, is published by Pluy F. Smith, of this cuy, and is sold for the benefit of the "Midnight Mission." We bespeak for it a large circulation.

A little volume of poetry, entitled "The Crowned Cross and Other Poems" (New York: N. Tibbais & Son) lies before us. M. Fiva Wood is the author Many of the poems possess decided merits. Ah are, more or less, of a religious cast of thought, here and there a tride too somere perhaps but on the whole, rather pleasing than otherwise. Mr. Wood is evidently a gentleman of culture and ability. We commend his poems to the public.

We have been somewhat disgusted at the dedication to a small volume of verses written by Robert Barton Rodney, United States Navy. The author dedicates his effusions as "A memorial, by his re-mote son, to William Redney, of Redney Stoke, in the county of Somerset, England. Died June 10, 1669, and buried in Huntsout church-that snire. A poet: his mother cousin-german to Edward VL; his family ancient and memorial; its Norman name spoken with praise and trust by kings and presidents and identified with English giory and American liberty." It is didicult for us to decide which is worse—the flunkerism or the poetry.

Another volume of poor poetry is entitled "Esther" (Philadelphia: Claxton, itemsen & Hadel-anger). The title page informs as that it is written Nobody Nothing, of Nowhere." We hope, for the sake of American poerry, that the title page

LIGHT AT EVENTOR is a handsomely printed and bound volume containing a compilation of religious hypurs and poems. Mr. David Estes, the editor, has displayed marked good taste and judgment in his selections. We commend the book. It is published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.

The passengers on board the ferryboat kiaho which left South Seventh street, Williamsburg, at afteen minutes past isix last evening for Roosevelt strest, were thrown into a state of consternation by the cries of "A man overboard." On rushing out of

the cries of "A man overboard." On rushing out of the cabin nothing could be seen for some time, but at length fae ory of "Stop the boat" was heard, and an looking over the stern a small rewboat was discovered, completely smashed, and a man's voice was heard, but he could not be seen.

The ferryboat was stopped as soon as possible and a chain let down, and in a few moments the anxiety was relieved by seeing a man pulled safely on deck; but his appearance was pitiable, his face and head being badly cut by the tiller of the Idano.

It appears that the man, whose name is Thomas wyat, had been at work loading a vessel, and having just finished was returning to New York with the tools in the boat, and the current being very strong he was curried under the bow of the idano better that boat could be stopped. Although the man bled prefusely, yet his womands are not of a very serious nature. Had it not been for his remark able presence of mind in boiling on to the rudder chain be must undowntedly pave been drowned.

THE COURTS.

Decision in Admiralty-Personating a Revenue Officer-Alleged Passing of Counterfeit Money-Action for Damages for Loss of Life.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Biatchford.

Mary A. Conine vs. the Stramboat Deer, her Tackle, dc.—This was a tibel to recover damages caused to a canal boat or barge and her cargo of brick, through her being run, while in tow of the steam-boat Deer, on a sunken pier or dock at the foot of Twenty-fifth street. East river, New York, on the 8th Twenty-fifth streef. East river, New York, on the 8th of May, 1869. The ubeliant was the owner of the towboat, and had the cargo in charge as a common carrier. After reviewing the facts of the case the Judge holds that the steamboat was guity of negligence, innsmuch as she knew of the sanken pier and yet ran the sarge upon it. He decides that there must be a decree for the liberiant for the damage done to both the vessel and the cargo, with costs, with reference to a commissionar to ascertain and report the amount of such damages.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Case of the Ship Old Colony.

Before Commissioner Shields. In this case there is a criminating and recriminal ing charge. In the first the complainants are charged by Captain Isaac B. Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, with having mutinfed and attempted to fire the ship. On this charge the defendants were arrested and brought before the Commissioner. Inquiry into the facts of the case, with the pover tru tale," which the appearance of the unfortunate men, Raymond Raw and Franco Frank, put the charge in another and very different light, and with the sympathy with which the Commessioner arways looks upon the party most likely to be the approximations upon the party most likely to be the approximation to the complamants against the First, Second and Third mates of that vessel as already published in the HERALD.

The examination was to have been held vesterday but in consequence of the abuse and ill-treatment indicted, as alleged, by the officers of the vessel on the two men, they were not able to appear, and the consequence autourned the case

Charge of Personning a Revenue Officer. "Charley" White mot the well-known negro minstrel) was brought before Commissioner Shields charged with personating a United States revenue officer, and swindling Fred rick Held, a discharged soldier, out of his pension papers. It appears that one Joet Meyer was in the saloon of one Suitzel, at No. 131 Stanton street, when held, who is a tailor, residing at No. 245 Third street, came into the saioon and wanted to sell Meyer his pension papers. White came up at this time, and informed Held that he was a Ented States revenue officer, at the same time exhibiting a shield, and telling Held he had no right to dispose of his papers, served them and forcibly took them from Hear's possession; after some talk, White took Held that he could have his papers back by paying a fee of two dollars; Held said he did not have the money with him, but he would go home and get it, and White promised to war until Neld's return; when Heid came back White was gone, and field was unable to trace his whereabouts for some time, but floally met him and demanded his papers. White refused to give them up, and field, who, in the meantline had been informed that White had personated an officer, and had probably sold his papers, mad Whate arrested. White was held for examination in default of \$1,000 bath. at No. 191 Stanton street, when held, who is

peregrinations of the former, who was temporarily abandoned by his friend, he entered a ladies' board ing house, No. 16 Delancey street, and there offered a twenty dollar note, purporting to have been issued by the Shoe and Leather National Bank of this city, in payment of some refreshments. The spartousness of the note was at once detected, and Meyer was arrested. On being segrethed, among a quantity of valuables found on Meyer's person, was a second twenty dollar counterfeit note, purporting to be issued by the Oneida National Bank of Udca. The accused asserted that he knew notating of the character of either of the counterfeit notes, but the Commissioner thought it was a case for the Grand Jury, and Meyer was held to await the action of that body.

SUPREME COURT -GENERAL TERM.

Loss of Life Not to be Charged to a Northeast Storm. Before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo. Augeline Scabrook, Respondent, vs. John Hecker, Appellant.—In Nevember, 1832, a stack of ovens, In he rear of No. 58 Rutgers street, feil and crushed the house in the rear of No. 114 Mouroe street, occupied by the respondent, killing one of her children and doing to her serious personal injury. In the lower court a verdict for \$1,400 was given for the respondent. The defence was that the ovens were properly constructed, and that their failing was the result of a violent normant storm. The judgment

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Resisting a Foreclosure on Ground of Alleged Usury. Before Judge Miller.

John H. Greggory vs. Emma Campbell et al. - This is an action to foreclose a mortgage for \$6,000, dated October 25, 1869. The defence is that the mortgage is usurious, defendants alleging that the lender deducted a bonus of six per cent on and over the interest of seven per cent, payable semi-annually, and requiring the iender to pay \$70 for the services of the conveyancer in making the vonchers and \$10 for additional disbursements. The usary is denied by the plainted. The case is still on. Ira D. Warren for plainted and Dauel Clark Briggs and H. A. Nelson for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT - CHAMBERS. Decided to be Compos Mentis.

Before Judge Brady. Richard Winthrop de Lunatico Inquirendo,-Nathaniel Jarvis, by direction of the Court, was ordered to inquire into the mental condition of Richard Winthrop. He announced having made such examination and reported Mr. Winthrop of

Decisions. Before Judge Cardozo. Bowne vs. Leceridge et al .- Order seitled.

Econic vs. Leceridy: et al.—Order seitled.
Roman, Purk, et al., vs. Woods, Receiver, et al.—
Order settled.
Masterson vs. The Mayor et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered.
Before Judge Brady.
William H. Gatiend vs. Edward B. Simmons.—
Application for costs denied.
William Anterson et al. vs. Gallena et al.—Application for costs denied.

cation for costs denied.

Bake vs. Larson.—Reference ordered.

Bennett vs. Fredrick et al.—Motion denied.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. The Defuget Central Bank Again.

Before Judge Benedict. An application was made yesterday in the matter of the Central Bank, for the appointment of as

Mr. Waring, who appeared for a number of crediart, waring, who appeared for a faithful of creditors, some of whom were unable to attend an election for an assignee a few days since, moved a reopening of the polls at that election, and submitted a petition asking that the votes of those absentees be added to the list already polled and recorded in favor of Anthony Campbell; otherwise that another election might be held. This petition was signed by creditors representing an aggregate capital of \$15,000.

General Crooke, for the bank, remarked that under the act of elections an appointment of assignce was subject to the approval of the Judge, and, even it all the creditors had voted, it virtually rested with the Judge who the assignce should be. There are some 200 creditors of the bank, with deposits of less an the dreditors had voted, it virtually rested with the Judge who the assignee should be. There are some 200 creditors of the bank, with deposits of less than fity dollars; some were down to one cent, some twelve cents. Four-fifths of the creditors and voted for Mr. Campbell, and, if a new election was not ordered, he (the speaker) made application for Mr. Campbell's appointment. General Grooke then submitted his affidavit, showing his representation of seventeen creditors, among them Kings county, representing \$100,067. The claim of the United States, about \$48,000, was fully secured for \$30,000, with abundance of assets to pay the balance. Practically, this creditor was the only one without any real interest in the election. Deponent further states that he is well acquainted with the affairs of said bankrupt, the greater part of whese assets consists of real estate in this city, the management of which requires the close attention of a person conversant with real estate and its value; and deponent knows, of his own knowledge, that the large majority of creditors have selected Mr. Campbell, and wish him appointed as assignee. General Crooke sustained his addavit with a few remarks in favor of the appointment of Mr. Campbell.

District Atterney Tracy urged the necessity of the appointment of an assignee as quickly as possible.

After some further statements and the suggestion

able.

After some further statements and the suggestion of several names as assignees, General Crooks said that it appeared to him that the bank had \$159,000

of surplus beside a large mass that was very good. Then, \$250,000 might, by good management, be made out of the real estate, and there was a liability of \$150,000 on the shareholders, which made a total of \$550,000.

Judge Benerict took the papers in the case and reserved his decision on the appointment of an assignee.

CITY COURT-IN EQUITY.

Suit on a Contract. Before Judge Netison.

John Powers vs. Christopher Coulon and Others.

This is an action for the recovery of \$1,601, a balance alleged to be due plantiff on a contract for erecting two houses and stores on defendant's pro-perty at bean street and Vanderbut avenue. The defence is that the work was performed in an unworkmanitke masher. Judge Nenson reserved his decided

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1876.
The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar November 28:—Nos. 40/2, 48, 49/2, 51, 56/2, 61, 21, 13

THE WESTERN SHORE.

Nyack and Its Vicinity-What the Northern Railroad Has Done for It-scenery and Surroundings-Real Estate-Its Future.

NYACK, Nov. 21, 1870. The extension of the Northern New Jersey Ratiroad to this place has brought within an hour of New York one of the most lovely spots of the many to be found within a radius of thirty miles from the ated on the western shore of the Tappan Sea, between Piermont on the south and the Hook Mountain on the north, on a tract of land sloping gradually to the westward until the summit of a high and thickly wooded range of hills is reached, it forms a picture worthy the pencil of any artist, and the views to be obtained from any part of the ground described are beautiful to those fend of all that is lovely in nature. Looking north you have the Hook Mountain, a remarkable binff, rising almost perpendicularly from the river, its wooded summit and rugged, rocky sides presenting a strong contrast to the richly cultivated country on either side. From this point around to the eastward, and to the southward, the view takes in the bread expanse of river, the towns of Smg Sing, Tarrytown and Irvington, and the beautiful country above, below, between and beyond there, and from woods and delds, dotted here and there with to house of the farmer or the more elegant massion of the wealthy man, who has discovered the beauties of this vicinity and located himself in a spot alongsule of places present but few attractions. Again, from the shore, which is composed of sand and publics, with nothing about it of a carrecter to generate mi asma, there is a low bind, interspersed here and there with little ravines, which serve to carry off the torrents of water from the utils beyond. From the edge of this binff the ground rises gradually, without an undulation to break the regularity of the sione, and at such an angle as to prevent the eastern, view being shut out by any house constructed in front of or to the eastward of another.

It is at Piermont that the first vinw of the Hudson river is obtained, after leaving Jersey City, and about a mile beyond is the station most properly termed "Grand View." The track between Plet-Louis Meyer and Louis Emil started on Thursday morning on a Thanksgiving bender. During the the river bank a most attractive drive. You look mont and Nyack runs along the side of a steep and over the tops of many one houses that line the western edge of the road, and it must be one utterty without sentiment who could fait to exclaim, "How beautiful?' when viewing the exquisite picture here spread before him. I cannot conceive of any one be-coming tired of it. Even new, when the country has donned its winter gard, ready to battle with the storms of snow and sleet that will soon be upon us. the view is grand. How must it be in the buo and blossom of spring, the mature verdure of summer and the variegated tints of autamn? I should say exquisite, matchless, and in using such strong terms I do not consider myself an atom beyond the bounds of truth. Of course this picture cannot be seen as I have described it from the opposite shore or by passing up and cown the river. I have given the views from Nyack and its vicinity, not towards them, and a person to appreciate or believe what i

them, and a person to appreciate or believe what is have told must be he're on the spot, not at Tarry-town or on beard a steamboan.

The river road between Plermont and Nyack is one of the most interesting leatures of this vicanity. On one side you look down apon the waters of the Huason; on the other, or western side, it is lined with fine dwellings, finished or in course of construction, and above these, away up the hair side, the train of cars goes thundering by, looking down upon us on the common road as if in distain at our lowliness and proud of its exalted position. The numerous trees on, either side give ample shale from the morning and moonday san, while the steep numerous trees on either side give ample shale from the morning and monday sin, while the steep thills sain out the gaze of old Soi when he passes the meridian and sinks towards the western horizon, and when all nature is in its garb of green this drive is almost under an archway of branches and leaves. The view from almost any point of this read, both up and down the river, is scarcely inferfor to that from the high land above. A few days since, when saintering along this fine avenue one of the most striking sunset effects was observed. The Hook Mountain was in deep sladow, while above, where the opposite shore appears to join its by reason of the river curving to the westward, everything was a food of light; all the hills of the castern shore sparked in the rays of the setting sun, and the goiden and crim—on brace clouds above completed the gorgeous spectacle.

The village of Nack must remain as it is—that is, the vacant ground north and south of it will be specific that the content of the sangel.

easiera shore sparked in the rows of the seiting sun, and the golden and crim-ond haded clouds above completed the gorgeous spectacle.

The village of Nyack must remain as it is—that is, the vacant ground north and south of it will be sought after now by those who desire to executing buildings and have ample ground about them. Property has become too valuable for the construction thereon of inferior houses huddled together. A location like this, now that it is so mear New York in time and innifed as his space is, will goon be filled with a weathy class, who will build not only with a view of having a sunamer residence, but to remain the entire year; for Nyack can be reached from Walf street by rail with as much facility and with no more discomfort than an up fown residence, and mitthe there will be found a society litre—small, but select—that can have within itself as much enjoyment as is to be found in the whirl and excitment of a Pifth avenue winter season. Even now there are those who, being far-sighted enough to see the future of this locality, have made permanent homes here, and nothing could induce them to change for a city residence.

Very many persons have sought Nyack during the summer season at the tew places wherein guests were received. Last season it was estimated that over three thousand strangers were here. The Rockland Fernale Institute, which during the summer vacation becomes a boarding house, was filled to overflowing; indeed, room could not be found for all who desired to take up their abode hereabouts for a few months. Now we learn that a company has made a large purchase of land, in which its included the Hook Mountain, and intend to construct upon its summit a noted capable of holding five hundred guests. This, ander any circumstances, cannot be ready before the summer of 1872; for a road has to be constructed, the only path to it being a narrow lootway used oy those amountions enough to attempt the sacent of fills rugged mountain for the sake of the view to be had from the top, while is

drawn to this vicinity, which can be reached at amost every hour during the day, either by the Northern New Jersey road, by the Hudson Rever road to Tarrytown, and from thence by ferryboat to Nyack, and also by steamboat direct—the inter of course a favorite route in the summer season. The next summer is destined to make a great change in the appearance of things here, and a few years will see all the choice spots in the hands of those who will not sell at any price, who have come to make a home and remain in it.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order has just been issued from the Department stating that the regulation hospitals will be constructed on the plans just appreved, and will be erected at permanent posts when specially authorized by the Secretary of War. In the construction of a new post the election of the hospital shall go on part passa, when practicable, with that of the store houses and men's quarters. The erection of the hospital is to be done at the request of the medical officer through the commander of the post.